accumulation of grievances. As the very moderate writer of the section on Labour in the *Indian Tear Book* says: "The employers were still thinking in terms of comparison with the levels of the pre-war years and not from the point of view of their sufficiency for the maintenance of a decent standard of life." The Government attempted to meet the growing agitation by the appointment of a Royal Commission. This was led by the late Hon. J. H. Whitley and it was boycotted by most of the unionists. Further strikes took place in 1929, but at the end of the year, when the T.U.C. met at Nagpur under the presidency of Jawarhalal Nehru, resolutions were passed to boycott the Commission and to affiliate to the League against Imperialism, but the moderate section, led by Mr. N. M. Joshi and others, broke away to form the National Federation. In 1931 there was a further split at the Calcutta Session of the T.U.C., and the extreme left wing broke away to form the All-India Red T.U.C.

The period from 1930 to 1934 was a somewhat depressing one for Labour, though one must not omit mention of the great G.I.P. Railway strike of 1932. There was much sectarianism and the unions were divided. The movement was at a low ebb and there was considerable repression. In 1933 the non-Communist unions joined with the Communist unions. In 1935 the two wings of the T.U.C. composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should represent the working class of India. In the same year a joint committee of the T.U.C. and the National Federation was set up to explore the possibilities of common action. The T.U.C. also entered into an agreement for joint action with the Congress Socialist Party. The worst days were over and the T.U.C. has increased its prestige; unity is the order of the day. In order to bring the picture up to date one may refer to the fact that in the spring of